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volume to a detailed statement of the evidence from hybrids, from variation, from secondary sexual characters; and this chapter is illustrated with the excellent figures here reproduced (Plates XXIV, XXV), which will speak for themselves.

In the tenth chapter the author considers the evidence from the intellectual differences between men and women; in the next chapter the author's theory is considered as supplementary to the theory of natural selection, the last chapter being in the way of recapitulation and conclusion.

Now and then the author shows a tendency to take for granted matters still in dispute, as, for instance, the nature of the process of conjugation, which is, if we understand it, not proved to be of the nature of sexual reproduction, though it would seem to be such. There are a number of slight but unneccessary typographical errors, and a word or two, such as Branchipus, is misspelt.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE KANSAS ACADEMY OF SCIENCE FOR 1881–2.—The eighth volume of this enterprising academy contains, among others, the following papers: The coal fields of Cherokee county, by E. Haworth; a preliminary list of fossils found in Riley county, by S. C. Mason; the igneous rocks of Kansas, by R. Hay; are there igneous rocks in Cherokee county? by E. Haworth; fossil wood, by R. Hay; protozoan remains in Kansas chalk, by G. E. Patrick; lists of Lepidoptera and Coleoptera collected in New Mexico by the Kansas University scientific expeditions of 1881 and 1882, by F. H. Snow; on the moths collected by Professor Snow in New Mexico, by A. R. Grote; observations of the nesting habits of the guillemots at Bird Rock, by N. S. Goss; notes on *Meleagris ocellata*, by G. F. Gaumer; notes on the habits of certain *Momotidæ*, by G. F. Gaumer; a contribution to the history of the fresh-water Copepoda, by F. W. Cragin (with four plates).

GALTON'S HUMAN FACULTY AND ITS DEVELOPMENT.[1] — This somewhat disjointed series of essays, though none the less interesting on that account, is the result of the author's wanderings into the highways and especially the byways of human psychology. Its perusal leaves one very distinct impression on the mind: the fact that there are striking differences between the minds of even closely related persons. As a shepherd knows individually each member of a large flock, so the attentive student of minds and human organizations recognizes a greater amount of individuality in men than the common observer realizes. That no two persons are alike bodily and mentally is of course universally acknowledged, and is almost axiomatic, but Mr. Galton makes us realize this fact as never before.

The book is a collection of scattered essays, published in different journals, which are brought together with some revision, condensation and rewriting. The author's object has been "to take note of the varied hereditary faculties of different men, and of the great differences in different families and races, to learn how far history may have shown the practicability of supplanting inefficient human stock by better strains, and to consider whether it might not be our duty to do so by such efforts as may be reasonable, thus exerting ourselves to further the ends of evolution more rapidly and with less distress than if events were left to their own course."

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[1] *Inquiries into Human Faculty and its Development.* By FRANCIS GALTON F.R.S. New York, Macmillan & Co., 1883. 8vo, pp. 380, with illustrations.

The variety of the subjects treated will be seen by the following contents: Variety of human nature, features, composite portraiture, bodily qualities, energy, sensitivity, sequence of test weights, whistles for audibility of shrill notes, anthropometric registers, unconsciousness of peculiarities, statistical methods, character, criminals and the insane, gregarious and slavish instincts, intellectual differences, mental imagery, number-forms, color associations, visionaries, nurture and nature, associations, psychometric experiments, antechamber of consciousness, early sentiments, history of twins, domestication of animals, possibilities of theocratic intervention, objective efficacy of prayer, enthusiasm, the observed order of events, selection and race, influence of man upon race, population, early and late marriages, marks for family merit, endowments, conclusion.

The relations of these subjects to morals and ethics, as treated by Mr. Galton, and also by other writers of what is sometimes called the positive school, from the inductive and evolutionary standpoint, shows what man may do for the improvement of his own race.

As the author says, we cannot but recognize the vast variety of natural faculty, useful and harmful, in members of the same race, and much more in the human family at large, all of which tend to be transmitted by inheritance. Neither can we fail to observe that the faculties of men generally are unequal to the requirements of a high and growing civilization. This Galton attributes to their uncivilized ancestry, and "the somewhat capricious distribution, in late times, of inherited wealth, which affords various degrees of immunity from the usual selective agencies." The fact that "the very foundation and outcome of the human mind is dependent on race, and that the qualities of race vary, and therefore that humanity, taken as a whole, is not fixed but variable," leads him to consider what may be the true place and function of man in the order of the world. We should, he thinks, look upon ourselves as members of "a vast system which, in one of its aspects, resembles a cosmic republic." Hence while "recognizing the awful mystery of conscious existence and the inscrutable background of evolution," he suggests that man ought to be less diffident than he is usually instructed to be, and "to rise to the conception that he has a considerable function to perform in the order of events, and that his exertions are needed; that he should look upon himself more "as a freeman, with power of shaping the course of future humanity." The question, "How man can assist in the order of events," he answers, "by furthering the course of evolution." This means that man "may use his intelligence to discover and expedite the changes that are necessary to adapt circumstances to race and race to circumstances, and his kindly sympathy will urge him to effect them mercifully."

The book should be read by physicians, moralists, philanthropists, biologists and intelligent parents, as well as the civil service reformer, in fact by everyone interested in the advancement of mankind, whether they accept all the author's conclusions or not.

THE TORTUGAS AND FLORIDA REEFS.[1]—Professor Agassiz commences this memoir by the statement that Darwin's theory of reef formation will not apply to the peculiar conditions existing along the Straits of Florida. The southern extremity of Florida was shown by the elder Agassiz to be of comparatively recent growth, and the mode of growth of the present reef, keys and mud-flats to be identical in its nature with past action. The whole southern part of Florida is built of concentric barrier reefs, cemented into continuous land by the accumulation and consolidation of mud flats between them. The curve of the Florida reefs is due, in great part, to a counter current running westward along the reef. When storms occur, the fine silt of the bank is taken into the bay back of the keys and deposited there. The counter current then carries this to the westward, and thus material is added to the flats. No trace of Mississippi mud has ever been found in any of the soundings taken east of the Mississippi. The line of keys seems to be formed by the waste of the present reef, rather than by the remains of an older anterior reef. The Tortugas at the very extremity of the slope upon which the line of the Florida reefs has been built up, are the most recent of the reefs, and are as yet without the mud flat on their northern side. For the production of such a group it is evident that a knoll must first have been raised from the ocean bottom to a depth at which it is possible for corals to live. Such a knoll may well have been formed by the detritus driven to the westward by the prevailing easterly winds and the currents running westward. An incipient coral reef is already forming upon a patch to the westward of Tortugas. The backbone of Florida was first produced by a fold in the earth's crust, but in the northern portion of the Everglades commences the series of concentric reefs which have, little by little, built up Florida toward the south. The

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[1] *The Tortugas and Florida Reefs.* By ALEXANDER AGASSIZ. From Memoirs of American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Vol. XI.